

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 9th August, 1888.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 4th August, referring to the approaching visit of the Finance Commission to Nagpur with a view to making enquiries in connection with the subject of reduction of public expenditure, remarks that there is great room for retrenchment in the Central Provinces. The districts in those provinces are much smaller than those in other provinces, both in area and population, and therefore the number of districts there could be reduced from 18 to 13 without any detriment to the efficiency of the administration. This would lead to the abolition of the offices of six Deputy Commissioners, six District Superintendents of Police, six Jail officers, and six Civil Surgeons. The offices of Inspectors-General of Police, Jails, and Registration are superfluous and should be abolished, and their work transferred to District Officers and Commissioners. The appointments of Deputy Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner should be doubled up. The efficiency of the Forest Department would not suffer much from the abolition of Conservatorship and other

Circulation,
390 copies.

high offices. It would be enough to appoint a duly-qualified native as a Forester in each district on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month. The Small Cause Court Judges and Cantonment Magistrates are generally military officers and are paid from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a month. Obviously military officers cannot be expected to have a thorough knowledge of the law. If able Extra Assistant Commissioners were appointed to the offices, a large saving would be effected and the work would be done better. The Assistant District Superintendentships of Police should be also abolished. There is now no need for the maintenance of the School of Industry at Jabalpur, in which Thugs are taught industrial arts and which is in charge of an officer whose pay is Rs. 1,000, as all the old well-known Thugs have died. The abolition of the school not only recommends itself on grounds of economy, but the maintenance of the institution is also an interference with private enterprise. The payment of the cost of the Ecclesiastical establishment from the Government treasury is quite unjustifiable and has long been condemned both in this country and in England. The present is a most opportune time for carrying out the disestablishment of the Church. The European Inspectors of Schools could be replaced by natives on smaller pay. The Native Inspectors in the Bombay Presidency have given every satisfaction in the performance of their duty.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qa'isar* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, in an article headed "The squandering of the Indian revenue," complains that during the last ten years the Indian revenues have been uselessly spent by Government in waging unjust wars against Afghanistan and Burma, in sending unnecessary expeditions to Malta and Egypt, in constructing military railways on the frontier, in holding unnecessary darbars and camps of exercise, and in paying subsidies to foreign chiefs. Not only are large gifts of money and arms bestowed on the Amir of Kabul every year, but a pension is also paid to Aiyub Khan in order

Public expenditure.

to keep him from giving any trouble to the Amir. When the high salaries paid to European officers are enough to empty the Treasury, why does Government pay large subsidies to foreigners? Seeing that the Government of India lavishes money so freely among its neighbours, Russians are advancing towards the Indian frontier by double marches in order to share in its generosity. The Russians have already come so near that the Government of India has been obliged to increase the garrison by 40,000 troops, at an additional cost of one million sterling a year. The squandering of Indian revenues in this way is like cutting the throats of the 250 millions of people in this country with a blunt knife.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Anjumân-i-Panjâb* (Lahore) of the 7th August, while thanking the Government of India for its Note on technical education recently forwarded by it to Local Governments for an expression of their opinion, and refusing to believe in the insinuation that this is only a manoeuvre intended to check high education, expresses its doubt whether the proposals contained in the Note would tend to improve the condition of the people in any appreciable degree. Government should especially endeavour to encourage and develop industrial arts in order that natives may be able to turn out cheap articles and compete with European manufacturers.

Change in the date of the
Middle School Examination,
Panjâb.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore), of the 3rd August, is surprised that the Panjâb University has decided to hold the next Middle School Examination on the 3rd January, 1887, and following days. This arrangement is very objectionable, inasmuch as it will not give sufficient time to candidates to prepare for the examination. This year the examination was held in March, but the result was not published till the beginning of June. The teachers in schools may have spent the whole of June in promoting boys from one class to another and may hardly have found

Circulation,
450 copies.

time to teach students. The schools were to be closed during July or August on account of the long vacation. Thus the candidates for the next Middle School Examination will have only five months left for study, if the examination comes off in the first week of January next. Hence it will be perceived that the change in the date of the examination will be very injurious to the candidates, though it may be a convenient arrangement to the Registrar of the University. (The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, Lahore, of the 7th August, also condemns the change in the date of the examination on the same ground as the *Koh-i-Nár*, and remarks that if the change is made for the convenience of the Registrar's office, the convenience of students should be consulted more than that officer's.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th August, quotes Advances made by Rája Rámpál Singh to his tenants at a moderate rate of interest. Rája Rámpál Singh's letter which appeared in the *Pioneer* regarding his making advances to indigent tenants at 6 per cent. interest, and remarks that his tenants are highly grateful to him for this favour. If other landlords follow the good example of the Rája and make their tenants independent of usurers, the condition of the agricultural classes will be greatly improved.

The same paper is glad to say that Rája Rámpál Singh has lent cattle to the officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce who are at present making experiments with the Duplex plough in his estate, and himself explains the superiority of that plough over the ordinary native plough to his tenants. The Rája has lately received a letter from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce acknowledging his aid to the officials of the Department.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Musl-i-Am* (Agra), of the 1st August, complains that school fees have been doubled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

from the 1st July, and that the poorer classes will be obliged to withdraw their sons from schools in consequence. The increase in tuition fees will especially interfere with the education of Muhammadans, who are generally in a state of poverty. The increased rates should be levied only from well-to-do boys. (The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 8th August, in a communicated article, complains that the increase in school fees will give a severe blow to the cause of education.)

The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 2nd August, says that the introduction of the income-tax is not very objectionable, but that unfortunately, as was apprehended, the District Officers have not cared to secure just and equitable assessments. Over-zealous subordinate officials have naturally been induced to assess the tax with severity, and the publication of the lists of tax-payers will be a signal for the institution of a great number of objections.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Bahár-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 31st July, regrets to say that, though Government is very anxious to encourage the spread of education, it does not take proper care in the selection of school books. The *Bahár* complains that the area and population of India are given differently at different places in the vernacular Geography which was published by Ishri Prasad, Surveying Master in the Normal School at Meerut, in 1879, and which has been introduced in schools, and proposes that the editors of vernacular newspapers should be asked to prepare school books. Editors are sure to be able to publish good books and supply them at moderate prices.

Circulation,
75 copies.

The *Álam-i-Tasúir* (Cawnpore), of the 1st August, complains that a very objectionable practice prevails among those people who are not professional snake-charmers, but who are accustomed to catch snakes. When one of these men catches a snake,

Circulation,
175 copies.

he puts it into an earthen pot and takes it to his home, where he allows it to come out of the pot, in order to show it to his friends, and then again catches it. Sometimes, when he exhibits the snake in this way in the street, it becomes unmanageable and bites him or some other person standing by, or escapes into a house and bites the inmates. One Munshi Nawab Ali at Cawnpore was lately bitten and killed by a snake when he was foolishly playing with it in this way. Government should prohibit people from playing with snakes in order to prevent such accidents.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, says that it appears from the *Pioneer* of the 14th July that three women were lately sold at Rangoon. But the Allahabad journal does not state in what shape the sale took place. As Rangoon is under British rule, slave-trade cannot be carried on there openly. The sale of girls under disguise of marriage is very prevalent in this country among some classes of people, especially Rajputs. A man purchases a girl five or six years old and employs her as a servant until she comes of age, when he marries her. If he is in need of money before she attains to puberty, he in turn sells her to another man. The evil custom is very much in vogue among the inhabitants of Bhojpur, who take their girls to Fyzabad and other distant places for sale. It is difficult to understand why Government does not interfere and put a stop to the evil.

Circulation,
381 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 2nd August, complains that there is great delay in the supply of copies of papers by Courts at Ajmere and that copyists also take bribes from applicants. Formerly, when copyists were not Government servants, but were paid from the copying fees realized from applicants, they worked very hard, and there was no complaint of any delay. The same arrangement had better be re-introduced.

The same paper says that the *Adiputna Athenæum* is surprised that the Ajmere police have not yet been able to discover the man who killed a traveller in day time on the Srinagar road about two months ago. Probably the *Athenæum* is unaware that the Ajmere police have always been well known for their incompetence. The *Gazette* refers to a number of murders which have been committed at Ajmere during the last thirteen years, and in which the offenders have not yet been arrested and brought to justice.

Circulation,
381 copies.

LEGISLATION.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 6th August, gives an abstract of the provisions of those sections which have been newly introduced in the Oudh Rent Bill, and of the speeches of Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh, Sir S. C. Bayley, and the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 9th June last, and then remarks that Lord Lawrence was quite right in saying that cultivators in Oudh did not possess the right of occupancy under native rule, but that, on the other hand, landlords were not accustomed to eject tenants so long as the latter paid their rents regularly. Full power of ejectment was bestowed on landlords by Act XIX of 1868. But they have shamefully abused this power, and the tenantry have been reduced to such an unsatisfactory condition by frequent ejectments and the steady enhancement of rent that Government has felt obliged to interfere on their behalf. The remedy devised by Government is the bestowal on tenants of the statutory right of occupancy for seven years and the fixing of the limit of enhancement of rent at one anna in the rupee at the end of seven years. The talukdars themselves have quietly acquiesced in these proposals, and this is really very creditable to their intelligence and sagacity. They desire that jungle, alluvion, and other such lands should be exempted from the operation of the restrictions above referred to, but such an exemption, being opposed to the re cog-

Circulation,
660 copies.

nised principles of legislation, is not likely to be conceded. Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh entered a strong protest against sections 38A and 129 of the Bill. Section 38A provides that a landlord who ejects a tenant on the expiration of his tenancy shall be liable to pay one year's rent to the tenant as compensation for disturbance. The talukdars doubtless fully deserve such punishment for the way in which they have ill-treated the peasantry during the last eighteen years, but such a provision is quite unprecedented and has no parallel in the laws of the former Muhammadan Kings, or in the statutes of the Government of India. Another objection to the section in question is that, if landlords are made liable to the payment of such compensation, they will endeavour to recoup themselves for the loss in a variety of ways. Moreover, tenants will neglect cultivation and will be anxious to obtain compensation for disturbance on the expiration of their terms of holdings. Hence section 38A had better be expunged from the Bill. Section 129 is superfluous and should be struck out in accordance with the wishes of talukdars. It would be very costly and impolitic to make a general revision of rents. The enhancements already made by landlords during the last eighteen years under the threat of ejectment should be maintained. In future it will be impossible for a landlord to secretly make a larger enhancement than that provided in the Bill.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, says that some Bengali newspapers have disapproved of the moderate tone of Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh's speech in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the Oudh Rent Bill. But the *Asad* is of opinion that the tone of the Rana's speech was highly commendable. The use of strong language does more harm than good. When the Bengal Tenancy Act was upon the tapis, the Bengalis raised a loud clamour against it and sent an agent to Oudh to stir up the talukdars there. But their agent was unsuccessful in his mission, and, as is well known, their clamour

ended in nothing. The talukdars in Oudh have done well in that they have quietly accepted the proposed principal changes in the rent law. The Rana has clearly shown in his speech, by quoting official letters and reports, that the charge of oppressing tenants brought against talukdars is unfounded. The Secretary of State admits in his letter of the 10th February, 1865 that cultivators have no rights in land in Oudh. This admission is quite incompatible with the provisions of section 38A of the Bill. If cultivators have no rights in their holdings, on what grounds are they entitled to any compensation for disturbance? The statutory right of occupancy for seven years which a tenant will obtain under the Bill will cease on the expiration of his tenancy. How is he then considered entitled to compensation for disturbance? The giving of such power of interference in an estate to the Local Government as that provided in section 129 of the Bill will be like letting loose a wolf in a flock of sheep. It would appear that Government desires to destroy the rights of landlords and to step itself into their place. The contention of the talukdars that jungle and some other kinds of lands should be exempted from the operation of those restrictions which will apply to ordinary land is just and will probably be accepted by Government. It would be unwise on the part of Government to put any obstacles in the way of the improvement of land which has newly been brought under cultivation. The definition of *sir* given in section 46A of the Bill will involve a great injustice to landlords. It is really surprising that an Act should take cognizance of the state of things during the seven years preceding the date of its passing. The provisions of section 46 are objectionable. If a tenant sows land on the expiration of his tenancy, there appears to be no good reason why he should receive from the landlord any compensation for the standing crops in the event of his ejection. He should not sow land before obtaining a new lease; but if he does so, he should suffer for it. According to section 48 distress will be allowed for an

arrear which has been due only for one year. The same period was fixed in the present Act, but it should be extended to three years. Section 66 provides that if the price of any distrained property is not paid by the purchaser at the time of sale or at the time fixed by the officer holding the sale, the property shall be resold. This is all right. But if the property fetches a less price at the second sale than that offered at the first sale, the difference should be realized from the first purchaser. According to section 75, if any person claims as his own property which has been distrained for arrears of rent due from any other person, and if his claim is upheld by the Court, the Court can award him compensation up to twice the value of the property distrained. As it is quite possible that landlords may, through ignorance, distrain the property of persons other than defaulters, it would be unjust to make them pay any compensation. But, of course, they should pay the cost of the suit instituted by the person to whom the property belonged, and also damages up to the value of the property, if the property has been injured by distress.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 31st July, is of opinion that agriculture and trade will suffer greatly from the abolition of imprisonment for debt. This is a poor country, and the people cannot do without taking loans. But if creditors are deprived of the power of sending debtors to prison, they will refrain from making any advances in future. Far from abolishing imprisonment for debt, Government should provide more severe punishment for refractory debtors, in order that money-lenders may be induced to advance money more freely than at present, and debtors may pay their debts more readily through fear of punishment.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, referring to the embezzlement of Rs. 2,000 at a post-office in Hardoi, remarks that

Circulation,
240 copies.

Pay of postal officials.

the occurrence of such cases is due to the small pay allowed to postal officials. In no other civilized country is any class of officials so lowly paid as the postal employés here. When an official who is entrusted with money is allowed inadequate pay, it requires no prophet to foretell the result.

The *Rafu-l-Akhbâr* (Benares), of the 2nd August, complains that at the railway-station at Sikror, Benares, the room where third-class tickets are distributed is very small, and that consequently passengers experience much trouble from overcrowding, especially during the hot weather, and that pick-pockets have a favourable opportunity for theft.

Circulation,
350 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Sâdiqu-l-Akhbâr* (Baháwalpur), of the 5th August, in answer to the article of the *Kheikhwah-i-Kashmir* on the alleged grievances of Hindús in Baháwalpur, observes that in Baháwalpur Hindús and Musalmáns live on the most friendly terms with each other, and that the former are largely employed in the service of the State. The blowing of the shell is not prohibited, and several new Hindú temples have been lately built. The Hindús are not forbidden to lie down on their beds with their feet towards Mecca. Remembering that Baháwalpur is a Muhammadan State, the Hindús should be satisfied with the restrictions already imposed on the sale of beef.

Circulation,
250 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ghamkhwâr-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st July, the Pandit Rám Nárain's death. *Dánish-i-Hind* (Multan), and the *Akhbâr-i-A'm* (Lahore), of the 4th July, and other newspapers deeply regret Pandit Rám Nárain's death and praise him for his ability and good qualities.

Circulation,
425 copies.

Circulation,
165 copies

The Hindustan (Kálakankar), of the 3rd August, after stating, on the authority of the *Mittra Vilás* of Lahore, that there are 17,747 Hindú, 13,309 Sikh, and 25,000 Mussalmán widows, or 56,056 widows in all in Amritsar, observes that when the number of widows is so great in a single city, the total number of women in this condition throughout India must amount to some millions. It is surprising that so many widows are to be found among the Muhammadan community of Amritsar, although widow-marriage is expressly sanctioned by the Muhammadan religion. There are passages in Hindu Shasters, too, which recommend widow-marriage, but the Hindús have allowed custom to over-rule their sacred books. It is to be regretted that, although Hindús are fully alive to the miseries and hardships of their widows, they have not the courage to put a stop to such an evil custom. A movement has been set on foot in Bombay, Madras, and the Panjáb to encourage the marriages of widows, but nothing has yet been done in this direction in these provinces.

The Prayág Mittra (Allahabad), of the 4th August, advertising to the frequency of thefts at Allahabad, praises the City Inspector of Police for his activity and energy, but remarks that thefts are not likely to decrease until the number of chaukidárs is increased and chaukidárs are rewarded for apprehending thieves.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|---------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Al-Fata | Klimganj | Urdu | Weekly | Nasir-ul-Zam & n Aug. Khén. | 4th | 1886. Aug. 9th | 64 copies. |
| 2 | Al-Fata | Lahore | " | " | Al-Fata | 3rd | 6th. | 184 |
| 3 | Al-Fata | Amargarh | " | " | Ilham Ali. | 2nd | 5th. | 350 |
| 4 | Al-Fata | Jalbandur | " | " | Barkat Ali | 7th | 8th. | 500 |
| 5 | Al-Fata | Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | Divan Buta Singh | 2nd, 4th & 6th. | 5th, 7th & 9th. | 140 |
| 6 | Al-Fata | Mordabdd | " | Weekly | Dilawer Ali | July 31st | 4th | 79 |
| 7 | Al-Fata | Mearut | " | " | Magarab Hussin Aug. Khén. | 3rd | 6th | 2,800 |
| 8 | Al-Fata | Lahore | " | Bi-weekly | Mukund Rám | July 31st & Aug. 4th & 7th. | 3rd, 6th & 9th. | 254 |
| 9 | Al-Fata | Chunar | " | Weekly | Rajab Ali Khén | Aug. 3rd | 5th | 84 |
| 10 | Al-Fata | Delhi | " | " | Fakhr-ul-Jin | 6th | 8th | 175 |
| 11 | Al-Fata | Cawnpore | " | Bi-monthly | Rahmatullah | 1st | 3rd | 540 copies (including 273 copies taken by Govern-ment). |
| 12 | Al-Fata | Aligarh | Urdu-English. | Bi-weekly | Gulab Rai | 3rd & 7th. | 6th & 9th. | 102 copies. |
| 13 | Al-Fata | Almora | Hindi | Weekly | Sadé Nand | 2nd | 5th | 200 |
| 14 | Al-Fata | Badam | Urdu | " | Ali Anjad Hussin | 7th | 9th | 150 |
| 15 | Al-Fata | Lucknow | " | " | Chander Lal | July 31st | 6th | |

102 copies

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 16 | Ajteman-i-Panjāb | Lahore | Urdu | Weekly | Secretary to the Ajteman-i-Panjāb. | 1886. Aug. 7th | 1886. Aug. 9th | 250 copies. |
| 17 | Arya Darpan | Allahābād | Hindī | Monthly | Jagannāth | For July | 3rd | 150 |
| 18 | Arya Darpan | Shahjahanpur | Hindī-Urdū | Monthly | Bahādur Singh | " June | 4th | 400 |
| 19 | Ashraf-i-Akbar | Delhi | Urdu | Tri-monthly. | Mirza Khan | Aug. 1st | 6th | 102 |
| 20 | Ard | Lucknow | " | Weekly | Ahmad Ali | Aug. 3rd | 4th | 240 |
| 21 | Bahar-i-Hind | Agra | " | " | Momin Husain | July 31st | " | 75 |
| 22 | Bihar-i-Bandha | Aligarh | Hindī-Eng-lish. | " | Tota Ram | Aug. 6th | 9th | 90 |
| 23 | Bharat Nyon | Benares | Hindī | " | Ram Krishn Varmā | " 2nd | 4th | 2,300 |
| 24 | Dabab-i-Qasarf | Barilly | Urdu | " | Thakur Prasad | July 31st | " | 200 |
| 25 | Dabab-i-Sikandar | Bampur | " | " | Muhammad Husain, | Aug. 2nd | 6th | 430 |
| 26 | Dagh-i-Hind | Multan | " | " | Baj Nāth | " 4th | 8th | 120 |
| 27 | Dak Fench | Lahore | " | " | Fazal-din | " | " | 315 |
| 28 | Dharm Jnan | " | " | Bi-monthly | Rajab Ali Shāh | July 31st | 3rd | 300 |
| 29 | Ghamkhar-i-Hind | " | " | Weekly | Maharaj Kishun | Aug. 31st & Aug. 7th. | 4th & 9th. | 425 |
| 30 | Gurukul Akbar | Amritsar | Gurmukhī | " | Lahn Singh | Aug. 4th | 8th | 275 |
| 31 | Hind-i-Hind | Allahābād | Urdu | " | Sadar-i-din | 1st | 5th | 515 |
| 32 | Industan | Kashmir | Hindī | Daily | Raja Ramprasad Singh, | " 3rd to 8th. | 4th to 9th. | 135 |
| 33 | Jagan | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Mir | July 30th | 4th | 280 |
| 34 | Jagan Ganga | Jaipur | Hindī-Urdū | Bi-weekly | Mahabir Prasad | " 31st & Aug. 4th. | 3rd & 9th. | 125 |
| 35 | Jalms-i-Hind | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Muhammad Khalif | Aug. 5th | 7th | 125 |

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|----|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----------|---|---|
| 36 | Jam-i-Jamshed | Moradabad | " | " | Bi-monthly | Jamshed Ali | 1st | ... | 4th | 125 | " |
| 37 | Kanauj Punch | Kanauj | " | " | " | Bhaggu Khan | " | ... | 3rd | 108 | " |
| 38 | Karnamah | Lucknow | " | " | Weekly | Muhammad Yaqub | 2nd | ... | 5th | 250 | " |
| 39 | Kash Pattrick | Benares | " | Hind-Urdu | " | Lakshmi, Shankar, M.A. | 6th | ... | 8th | 575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government) | " |
| 40 | Kavi Yachan Sudha | " | Hindi | " | Monthly | Chintamani Rao | July 19th | ... | 6th | 375 copies. | " |
| 41 | Kiyash Samachar | Allahabad | Urdu | " | Weekly | Binda Prasad | For August | ... | 7th | 225 | " |
| 42 | Khair Khush-i-Kash | Lahore | " | " | " | Sahg Ram | Aug. 5th | ... | 8th | 350 | " |
| 43 | Khair Khush-i-Pan-Gujranwala | Gujranwala | " | " | " | Birj Lal | 1st | ... | 3rd | 300 | " |
| 44 | Koh-i-Nar | Lahore | " | " | Tri-weekly | Harnath Rai | 3rd & 5th | ... | 5th & 7th | 450 | " |
| 45 | Lahore Gazette | " | " | " | Weekly | Dildar Baksh | July 31st | ... | 4th | 100 | " |
| 46 | Lahore Gazette | Jalpur | " | " | " | Gobardhan Das | Aug. 2nd | ... | 5th | 140 | " |
| 47 | Mahar-i-Quisar | Lucknow | Hind-Urdu | " | " | Ghulam Muhammad | Aug. 3rd | ... | 4th | 200 | " |
| 48 | Mah-i-Nar | Cawnpore | Urdu | " | " | Durg Prasad | July 31st | ... | 3rd | 59 | " |
| 49 | Mah-i-Nar | Hoshangabad | " | " | Published six times a month. | Abdul Karim | July 30th | ... | 5th | 275 | " |
| 50 | Mohr Vela | Lahore | Hindi | " | Weekly | Mukund Ram | Aug. 2nd | ... | 4th | 350 | " |
| 51 | Moh-i-Lam | Agra | Urdu | " | Tri-monthly | Ahmad Khan | 1st | ... | " | 125 | " |
| 52 | Moh-i-Membar | Lahore | " | " | Weekly | Jawad Ali Shah | 6th | ... | 9th | 150 | " |
| 53 | Moh-i-Shahid | " | " | " | " | Faiz-i-din | 2nd | ... | 8th | 650 | " |
| 54 | Moh-i-Darid | " | " | " | " | Ala Din | 4th | ... | 9th | 1,400 | " |
| 55 | Municipal Guide | Agra | " | " | Bi-monthly | Khair-i-lah Khan | July 30th | ... | 4th | 50 | " |
| 56 | Murad-i-Kashmir | Lucknow | " | " | Monthly | Pandit Shyam Narayan | For May, June & July | ... | 6th | 500 | " |
| 57 | Muzer-i-Lam | Moradabad | " | " | Weekly | Amjed Ali | Aug. 2nd | ... | " | 175 | " |
| 58 | Muzer-i-Lam | " | " | " | " | Avtar Krishn | " | ... | 9th | 160 | " |
| 59 | Muzer-i-Lam | Agra | " | " | " | Jamna Das | 7th | ... | 8th | 325 | " |
| 60 | Muzer-i-Lam | Jampur | " | " | " | Muhammad Ishag | July 20th & 27th | ... | 5th & 9th | 50 | " |
| 61 | Muzer-i-Lam | Lucknow | " | " | " | Rev. O. B. Newton | Aug. 5th | ... | 7th | 755 | " |

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

| No. | NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|
| 62 | Naru-l-Anwar | Cawnpore | Urdū | Weekly | Abdu-l-Hamid | Aug. 7th | 1886. | 344 copies. |
| 63 | Nuratu-l-Sunnat | Benares | " | Monthly | Muhammad Said | For August | Aug. 8th | 160 " |
| 64 | Nyaya Sudha | Harda | M e r a t h i | Weekly | Rasundev Rhatkar | Aug. 4th | " 5th | 390 " |
| 65 | Qudh Akbar | Lucknow | Urdū | Daily | Sheo Prasad | " 3rd to 9th | " 3rd to 9th | 680 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govern-ment.) |
| 66 | Panjabi Akbar | Lahore | " | Bi-weekly | Shamsu-l-din | July 31st & Aug. 4th | " 3rd & 9th | 300 copies. |
| 67 | Panjabi Punch | " | " | Weekly | Firozu-l-din | Aug. 29th | 3rd & 9th | 30 " |
| 68 | Pata Khari | " | " | " | Abdu-l-Rahman | Aug. 4th | 7th | 400 " |
| 69 | Pattali Akbar | Pattali | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Din Muhammad | " 3rd | 5th | 670 " |
| 70 | Punjab Mitra | Allahabad | " | Weekly | Jaganath | " 4th | 4th | " |
| 71 | Punjab Samachar | Jalandhar | Urdū | " | Dewaki Nandan | " 7th | " | 550 " |
| 72 | Rasul-i-Ain | Sialkot | " | " | Ahmed Hashim | " 1st | 9th | 125 " |
| 73 | Rasul-i-Akbar | Benares | " | " | Divan Chand | " 2nd | 3rd | 300 " |
| 74 | Rasul-i-Hind | Lahore | " | Tri-weekly | Ghulam Hussain | " 3rd | 5th, 7th & 9th | 350 " |
| 75 | Rasul-i-Hind | " | " | " | Sadir Ali | " 7th | 9th | 350 " |
| 76 | Rasul-i-Hind | " | " | " | Murid Ali | " 2nd | 4th | 331 " |
| 77 | Rasul-i-Hind | " | " | " | Muhammad Abdu-l-July | " 2nd | 3rd | 125 " |
| 78 | Rasul-i-Hind | " | " | " | Hasan Ali | " 2nd | 3rd | 125 " |
| 79 | Rasul-i-Hind | " | " | " | Hasan Ali | " 2nd | 3rd | 125 " |

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| 78 | Rohilkhand Punch | Moradabad | Hindi | ... | Daily | Jamshed Ali | Aug. | 1st | ... | 4th | 125 |
| 79 | Rasnaah | Lucknow | " | ... | Weekly | Tegh Bahadur | " | 2nd to 7th, | " | 3rd to 8th, | 150 |
| 80 | Sadiq-i-Akbar | Bahawalpur | " | ... | " | Dwarka Nath | " | 5th | " | 8th | 250 |
| 81 | Sakfa-i-Qudat | Delhi | " | ... | " | Muhammad Abdul- | " | " | " | 7th | 325 |
| | | | | ... | | Qudus. | | | | | |
| 82 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar, | Udaipur | Hindi | ... | Bi-monthly | Banahi Dhar | " | 2nd | " | 6th | 200 |
| 83 | Sajjan Vinod | Agra | " | ... | Weekly | Sri Krishn Lal | " | 4th | " | 5th | 100 |
| 84 | Sarash-i-Benares | Benares | Urdu | ... | Tri-monthly | Wali Muhammad | " | 8th | " | 8th | 450 |
| 85 | Sham-i-Oudh | Fyzabad | " | ... | Weekly | Dwarka Das | " | 1st | " | 4th | 150 |
| 86 | Shula-i-Tir | Cawnpore | " | ... | " | Muhammad Ibrahim, | " | 3rd | " | 5th | 61 |
| 87 | Siraj-i-Akbar | Jhelum | " | ... | " | Faqir Muhammad | " | 2nd | " | 5th | 307 |
| 88 | Subodh Sindhu | Khandwa | Marathi | ... | " | Lakshman Anant | " | 3rd | " | 7th | 200 |
| | | | Hindi. | ... | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Tahrib | Moradabad | Urdu | ... | " | Rashid Ali Khan | " | 5th | " | 5th | 60 |
| 90 | Tamannas | Lucknow | " | ... | " | Puran Chand | " | 1st | " | 5th | 125 |
| 91 | Tattva-i-Hind | Meerut | " | ... | " | Ashraf Ali | " | July 31st | " | 3rd | 300 |
| 92 | Vasat-i-Hind | Sialkot | " | ... | " | Mirza Masahid | " | 1st | " | 7th. | 200 |
| 93 | Vastu-i-Mulk | " | " | ... | " | Ghulam Ahmad | " | 3rd | " | 8th to 9th, | 800 |
| 94 | Victoria Paper | " | " | ... | Daily | Gyan Chand | " | July 31st to Aug. | " | 3rd to 9th, | 120 |
| | | | | ... | | | | 6th. | " | 3rd & 9th, | |
| 95 | Vost Dhar | Dhar | Marathi | ... | Weekly | Hari Bhaskar | " | 23th & Aug. | " | 5th | 225 |
| 96 | Wagdy-i-Alam | Ghazipur | Urdu | ... | " | Siraj-ul-din Ahmad, | " | 12th & Aug. | " | 4th | 300 |
| 97 | Zarfa-i-Hind | Meerut | " | ... | " | Sabit Ali | " | 2nd. | " | | |
| | | | | ... | | | | Aug. 1st | " | | |

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th August, 1885.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 16th August, 1886.

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